

The Times-Dispatch

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT THE

TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 915 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Northwest.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1162 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street.

THE DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

THE SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily, with Sun.,	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	60c.
Daily without Sun.,	2.00	1.00	.50	25c.
Single edition only,	2.00	1.00	.50	25c.
Weekly (Wed.),	1.00	.50	.25	—

All Unsigned Communications will be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1904.

Russia's Side.

When the news first came that the Russian fleet in the Baltic had made an attack upon British fishing vessels, The Times-Dispatch said that it was manifest on the face of it that the attack was due to some unaccountable mistake on the part of the Russian officers. "It is absurd," we remarked, "to suppose that Russian officers knowingly and deliberately fired volley after volley into defenseless fishing vessels."

We withheld further comment until the statement of Admiral Rojestvensky should be received. This statement and others made in connection with it throw an entirely new light upon the unfortunate incident. It is given out by the Associated Press correspondent at Copenhagen that the Danish minister of marine was informed that several ships were chartered by Japan at Hull to attack the Russian squadron in the North Sea. The admiral now states that the North Sea incident was caused by two torpedo boats advancing without lights, and under cover of darkness against the Russian vessels leading the detachment. When the detachment turned on its searchlights and opened fire, the presence of several small steamboats resembling steam fishing boats, were discovered. He insists that the detachment endeavored to spare these, and ceased firing as soon as the torpedo boats were out of sight.

It is admitted on all sides that torpedo boats were present, for one of the complaints of the fishermen is that such a boat remained behind after the Russian fleet had departed, but that the crew gave no assistance to the distressed fishermen. The fishermen seemed to believe, and outsiders thoroughly understood, that this torpedo boat was a Russian vessel belonging to the Russian fleet. Yet Admiral Rojestvensky affirms that there was not a single Russian torpedo boat near the detachment at the time and none was left behind. "Consequently," he adds, "the vessel remaining near the small steamboats was that torpedo boat which was not sunk, but only damaged. The fishermen supposed it was a Russian and were indignant because it did not aid the victims, but it was foreign, and remained until morning seeking the other torpedo boat, its consort, either to repair damages, or through fear of betraying itself to those who were not its accomplices."

In other words, the admiral declares that two foreign torpedo boats came out from among the fishing vessels and made an attack under cover of darkness upon his fleet; that the searchlight revealed unmistakably their presence and their hostile purpose; that he fired upon them and he is confident, sunk one of them and drove the other off; that when his fleet finally departed, the surviving torpedo boat was left behind, and that it was this boat which the fishermen saw, and of whose heartlessness they complained, under the belief that it was a Russian vessel, but that it was not and could not have been a Russian vessel, as there were no Russian torpedo boats with the fleet. Of course, he indignantly denies that he fired upon the fishing vessels, and explains that "if there were also on the spot fishermen imprudently dragged into the enterprise, I beg, in the name of the whole squadron, to express my sincere regret to the unfortunate victims of circumstances under which no warship, even in time of deep peace, could have acted otherwise."

Whether or not this statement is true, we have no means of knowing, but Admiral Rojestvensky is said to be one of the bravest and best commanders in the Russian navy, a man of high character and noted for his kindness, and it is inconceivable either that he would have manufactured such a story as he has told for his own vindication. His statement must be accepted until it is proven to be untrue, and the previous verdict must be withheld until an official investigation shall have been made.

In the meantime, the British have kept their temper most admirably, and now that it is proposed to submit the whole question to arbitration, the war cloud, which seemed for a time to threaten the peace of Europe, has vanished into thin air.

The Negro Issue in New York.

It is reported by the New York papers that the largest crowd Cooper Union has held during the campaign assembled there on Wednesday night for the rally of the

negro Republicans. The star speakers of the evening were Charles S. Anderson, the "colored Croker," and Lieutenant-Governor Higgins, and the honors seem to have been about evenly divided between the two. Mr. Higgins said that since Abraham Lincoln freed the slave and the Republican party freed the ballot in his hands and made him a citizen, the Democratic party in the South, "first by terror and violence, then by fraud and stratagem, and finally by force of law, has sought to reduce the negro to political serfdom." Having dealt this blow to the Democratic party of the South and brought it into contempt with his negro hearers, he proceeded to say that "President Roosevelt is hated South of the Mason and Dixon line because he judges a man by his qualities of heart and brain, which go to make up real manhood, and refuses to close the door of hope to him because of the color of his skin."

That is a fair sample of the talk in which the Republicans at the North have been indulging when soliciting the negro vote. Yet the Republican newspapers in the South have been denouncing the Democratic party "for dragging the race question into the campaign." New York's Lieutenant-Governor and Republican nominee for Governor makes two distinct points with his negro hearers. First, he endeavors to arouse their hatred of the Southern whites, and next, he presents to them President Roosevelt as their friend and champion, and says in substance that Mr. Roosevelt never draws the color line, politically or otherwise, but judges a man by the qualities of heart and brain, regardless of the color of his skin.

The Republicans boast that they have put the ballot into the hands of the negro, denounce the white men of the South for the struggles which they have made against negro rule, and hold up President Roosevelt as the champion of negro equality, yet feign surprise that the South is solid against Roosevelt Republicanism. If, under all the circumstances, the South were otherwise, the white men of the South would receive, as they would deserve, the contempt of mankind.

A Warning to Corporations.

According to a Madison, Wis., correspondent, nearly \$5,000,000 of unreported earnings are shown by the last official statement made by the Railroad Commission to Governor La Follette, more than half of this amount being repayments or rebates to favored shippers. The commission declares that the sum of \$313,889.80 has been withheld wrongfully by the railroads from the State, being a part of their license fee tax imposed by law. It is further alleged that large sums were not included in the gross earnings in the annual sworn statements of the roads submitted to the State for the purpose of taxation.

Speaking of rebates, the commissioner found in the examination by experts of the books of the roads that the usual course was for the shippers to pay the regular rates as scheduled in the published tariffs of the companies and afterward make application for a refund, which would be allowed and deducted from the earnings and omitted from the reports for taxation. It was that sort of double dealing and corruption that caused the political revolution in Wisconsin and put La Follette in the Governor's chair. There is in the story a warning to railroads and corporations generally throughout the United States. The people will not forever submit to the wrongful practices of corporations. One way or another they will finally bring about a reform. The corporations will not be permitted to rule. By sharp practices they may for the time being carry things with a high hand, but sooner or later they will be called to account, and the managers of corporations should understand that honesty is the best policy for them to pursue. It may be that some of the corporations in Virginia need to learn this lesson.

Democratic Prospects in Figures.

It is generally admitted that Parker will carry the fourteen Southern States, including Maryland. That would give him just 159 votes, or 89 votes short of the requisite 239. In order to win, the Democratic candidate must also carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana, West Virginia and Connecticut, which would give him just the requisite number. He may lose either West Virginia or Connecticut, and carry Colorado and Nevada, and win by one vote more than the necessary number, or a majority of two. If Parker fail to carry any one of the States named, he must make up the deficiency from the small States regarded by Democrats as doubtful.

These States went for Cleveland in 1892; Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia and Wisconsin. They all went Republican in 1896 and again in 1900 by large majorities. The electoral vote of the States named aggregate 131 now. Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Colorado all went for Bryan in 1896 and 1900; Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming and Utah gave Bryan their electoral votes in 1896 alone. The aggregate vote of the ten States that gave their electors to Bryan in 1896 is now but 47. The aggregate vote of the four States that gave Bryan their electoral votes in both 1896 and 1900 is but 14.

It is generally anticipated that the greater number of the small Western States, if not all, will this year swing back to the Republicans. Colorado, Montana and Nevada are the only ones that the Democrats have any reasonable hope of carrying.

By winning back six of the nine States that gave Cleveland their vote in 1892 and McKinley in 1896 and 1900, the Democrats may elect Parker. Those six States are Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia. The problem is, Can Parker carry them all?

There must be a change of 145,555 votes in these six States in order to swing them back into the Democratic column. New Jersey went Democratic in every presidential election from 1872 to 1892, inclusive, and so did Maryland and West Virginia. Connecticut went Democratic in every election from 1872 to 1892, inclusive, except in 1896, when Garfield carried it over Hancock, Indiana and New York have

alternated between the two parties from 1872 to 1892, inclusive, going Democratic in 1876, in 1884 and 1892. It would seem, from political history, that Connecticut, New Jersey and West Virginia are more nearly normally Democratic than New York and Indiana.

Just what effect the readjustment of the party platforms after the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 will have, neither party knows with any degree of certainty. Whether the Democrats can hold the bulk of the Bryan vote and at the same time win back the bulk of the Cleveland vote remains to be seen. Upon this alone hinges the result of the election.

A change of 7,000 votes would win Maryland; a change of 11,000 would win back West Virginia, and a change of less than 14,000 would win back Indiana. It would require a change of about 80,000 votes to win New Jersey to Democracy, and of 72,000 to replace New York in the Democratic column.

The difficulties in the way of Democratic victory are fairly well shown by these figures. The Western States, normally Republican, which gave Bryan their vote four or eight years ago, or both, are hardly worth considering. All would not elect without winning some of the larger Eastern States that voted for Cleveland.

Illinois and Wisconsin are considered as possibly Democratic, but no conservative Democratic forecaster anticipates that either will go Democratic this year—unless there be a tidal wave.

A Recanting Confederate.

In commenting on the attack recently made upon Judge George L. Christian and Dr. J. William Jones by the Virginia Press, Republican, the Staunton Spectator says:

As to Dr. Jones, who this so-called "old Confederate," does not even dignify with his ministerial title, what has he done except to correct lies and misrepresentations of northern writers and historians and give us a true history which we are not ashamed to put in the hands of our children? This man who would pose as a Confederate veteran, can't sympathize with any such sentiment when he could say, "a more cruel, useless and wicked war on the part of those Union men was never waged." Is there a true Confederate who will claim comradeship with him? If he is still a member of Lee Camp, Richmond, which he claims to have once been, it is to be hoped that they will cast him out from among them. He and General Rosser, of Charlottesville, could then flock by themselves and form a camp of Confederate renegades, and in Heaven's name if there are any more such disloyal members among the Virginia camps, let them be weeded out.

There are many good Confederates among the Republicans with whom we delight to compare, and we will venture to say they must distrust such men, who can thus go back on their war record and the good and gallant comrades who once honored them by fighting under the same flag with them.

To Our Readers.

The Times-Dispatch will appreciate expressions from its readers indicating which of the serial stories that we have published, has been most appreciated. The Times-Dispatch feels that to publish masterpieces of fiction in a serial form, although perhaps not so valuable a feature as "The Poems You Ought to Know," is, nevertheless, of great interest and pleasure to its readers, and we should like to know which of the novels we have published so far has been most to the popular taste.

The attention of The Richmond Times-Dispatch is called to a dispatch from Fort Riley, Kansas, stating that a mule had kicked Lieutenant H. A. Roberts to death. Our Richmond contemporary acknowledges that its faith in the always to be suspected mule must be consigned to the "limbo of negation."—Wilmington Star.

Further testimony is required as to what brought about the difficulty. A patient, self-respecting mule will some times kick back. Even a barrel hoop, resting in a state of innocuous desuetude, will fly up when stepped upon.

A man out in the Missouri country swallowed a five dollar gold piece forty years ago and only a few days ago coughed it up. It is not stated whether the coin went to Cortelyou or Taggart.

If we are going to have any Thanksgiving Day this year we will all then show gratitude that the campaign is a thing of the past.

The Baltic fleet was evidently sent out to induce a third power to butt into the far East muddle.

Indian summer is booked for a long season this year, much to the disgust of the coal dealers.

Bet your money, if you bet at all, on foot-ball games. The election is too uncertain.

Foot-ball casualties will probably catch up with the automobile record to-day.

WOOD'S SEED STORES.
A BED OF
TULIPS

Is one of the most attractive delights of the garden. They are the most showy and gorgeous flowers that bloom in the spring. TULIPS also make beautiful cent flowers. Placed in a low open vase or dish, they give genuine and surprising pleasure in their beautiful development and lasting qualities. All bulbs, such as

Narcissus, Tulips, Etc., must be planted in the fall.

OUR FALL CATALOG gives full description, and tells how to plant. It's free for the asking.

WOOD'S SEED STORES
12 S. Fourteenth St.,
Cor. Sixth and Marshall Sts.,
1707 E. Franklin St.

LESSONS IN MANUAL TRAINING

Beginner Should Purchase Only Tools of Good Quality—Hand-saws Required—How to File Saw Teeth—Use of Ripsaw and Crosscut Saw—Backsaw and How to Use It—An Exercise for Practice.

By James Ritchey.
INSTRUCTOR IN WOODWORKING AND PATTERN-MAKING AT ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CHICAGO.

IN THE choice of tools for the beginner only the best in quality should be bought. It is a great error to suppose that progress can be made, or that satisfactory work can be done with poor and cheap tools. Even the boy who has had no experience whatever in their use should not



FIG. 15.

be furnished with something "good enough to begin with," a phrase, often used in this connection, or the beginning will be a failure, and the work too often given up in disgust. For this reason, therefore, we would avoid all so-called "amateur tools," and buy only a few needed tools at first, but of the best quality, adding to the list as others are needed.

Almost the first tool required is a carpenter's folding rule, for measuring and for laying out the work to required dimensions. The twenty-four-inch rule, shown in Fig. 15, is the most convenient. The rule is so easily broken when among other tools that from the first the habit should be formed of folding it up after using, before laying it down on the work bench or elsewhere.

Saws of different kinds occupy an important place among the tools used on the work bench.

FIG. 16.

handmade work of all kinds, and of these the hand saw comes first. They are made from sixteen to twenty inches in length of blade. For our use, and indeed for all work of small or moderate size, the twenty-inch saw shown in Fig. 16, is the most convenient. Hand saws are of two general kinds—rip and cross-cut. The rip saw, as the name indicates, is for cutting with the grain, or lengthwise of the board to be sawed.

A short section of such a saw is illustrated in Fig. 17. For fine or soft wood, a rip saw having three teeth, or four points to the inch, may be used, but for ordinary work, especially for hard wood, we would recommend a rip saw having six points, and a cross-cut saw of ten points to the inch. When



FIG. 17.

using the rip saw, the file must be held horizontal and at right angles to the side of the saw.

The teeth should be filed with all the bevel on the back of the tooth, as shown at "B" in Fig. 17. The front or throat of the tooth must be at right angles to, or square with, the tooth edge of the blade, as at "A" in the same illustration. The position of the line "C," whether perpendicular, as in the rip saw, or slanting, as in the cross-cut saw, is called the "pitch of the tooth." In order to have the blade of the saw work freely, and to give it clearance (see Fig. 18), the points of the teeth are slightly bent—one to one side and one to the



FIG. 18.

other side, as shown at "E" in Fig. 17. This bending of the teeth is called the "set" of the saw, and should be on the extreme points of the saw teeth only.

When the points only are set the saw will work more freely, and the danger of springing or bending the blade of the saw while setting will be avoided.

When using the rip saw the front or cutting edge of the saw blade should be held at an angle of about 45 degrees to the surface of the board, as shown in Fig. 19.

This brings the back of the teeth at nearly right angles to the fibers of the wood and insures an easy shearing cut.

For hard and well seasoned wood the hand saw requires very little set, but if



FIG. 19.

the wood is soft, or if wet and spongy, considerable set will be required, for the reason that the fibers spring away from the advancing teeth and they press back again on the sides of the blade, causing the saw to work tight and to push hard.

In using a rip saw the point of the tooth acts as a chisel, cutting off the fibers of the wood, each tooth passing off a shaving as it passes through the board.

With the crosscut saw the sides of the teeth do the cutting, really severing



FIG. 20.

the fibers of the wood twice, as shown in Fig. 18 at "A." The intervening projections being loosened and carried away as dust by the thrust of the saw.

In Fig. 20 we give a greatly enlarged view of a few teeth of a cross cut saw, showing the form of the teeth, not only on the hand saw, but on all saws de-

signed to cut across the fibers of the wood.

As on the rip saw, the teeth should be set on the extreme points only, and when filing the file is held horizontal, but at an angle of about 60 degrees to the side of the saw blade.

It is not our intention to suggest any work for practice in the use of the hand-saw, as the correct use will be acquired gradually while cutting out stock for different articles as may be required later.

In general we would say to the beginner, do not press on or force the saw to cut too rapidly. Hold the saw firmly in the hand with the first finger pressed against the side of the handle and run it lightly and freely in the work, or, taking time to see that the line is followed exactly and thus avoid all wasteful and crooked edges on the work, which must afterward be planed off.

While sawing be careful to stand in such a position as to saw the edge square with the surface of the board. This position may be tested from time to time by setting a try square on the board and against the side of the saw, as in Fig. 21.

BACKSAW.
The backsaw shown in Fig. 22 is used on the bench, and is a bench saw, being



FIG. 21.

used for light, fine work and for fitting and dove-tailing. The filing and setting are the same as already described for hand saws. Backsaws are made of many sizes. A 10 or 12 inch will be a convenient size for general use. As the metal back holds and stiffens the saw, a thin blade should always be selected. When using, hold with one hand only.

Never under any circumstances press on the saw with the other hand, but run the saw very lightly on the wood.

Should any trouble be found in starting the cut, first draw the saw backward against the finger of the left hand, which grips the block of wood being sawed.

Much trouble is sometimes found by beginners, in starting the cut, the tendency being to cut too deeply into the

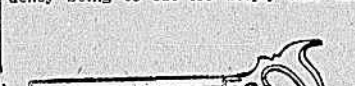


FIG. 22.

wood, especially if the saw is sharp, making it hard to begin to cut close to the line, and often splitting off a corner from the wood. To avoid this trouble hold the handle of the saw high, as shown in Fig. 23, drawing the saw backward with a pulling stroke toward the operator, and steadying the blade of the saw with the first finger of the left hand. This will make a slight kerf, which can be increased by a very light pushing stroke. At each succeeding stroke gradually lower the handle end of the saw until a horizontal position is gained. The sawing must in all cases be done with a light lifting stroke, without any forcing into the wood, using long, steady strokes so as to use the entire length of the saw, and to bring all the teeth into use.

If they can be afforded, two backsaws will be found very convenient, one a twelve-inch for general work and one a ten-inch, and a ten-inch filed to cut with the grain of the wood, to be used for dovetailing and other often recurring work of this kind.

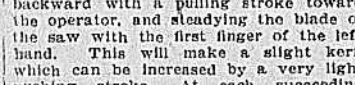


FIG. 23.

To use a backsaw in such a way as to follow closely to the dimension line, and to do exact and closely fitting work, requires from the beginner a considerable amount of careful practice.

To all who wish to acquire skill in the use of this important tool, we recommend the following exercises for practice: Take any block of wood from twelve to sixteen inches long, about two inches wide, and from one to one-half to one and three-fourths inches in thickness, and with a try-square and a sharp-pointed pocket knife lay out lines, as partially shown in figure 24, on the front, upper and back sides of the block. The knife cuts must be at least one-sixteenth



FIG. 24.

of an inch deep, and one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch distant one from the other. Next proceed to saw up the block into the thin sections thus marked. Sawing each time so that the saw cut should be just outside of, but close to, the knife line as shown by the first partial cut at "A." Each saw-cut through the block should be true to each

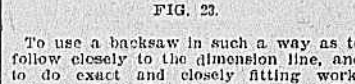


FIG. 25.

opposite side of the knife cut, but must leave the smooth, clean cut of the knife on the block, as shown at "B" in the illustration, while at the same time it should be so close as to leave no wood to be smoothed off with plane or chisel. The block used need not be of the exact dimensions given above, but may be from two and one-half to four inches wide, and from one to one and three-fourths inches in thickness. A thick block, however, affords the best practice. A few hours spent in careful sawing as above directed will enable anyone to use the backsaw successfully. This is one of the most important drills in the use of tools, as cutting and fitting with this saw enters into the construction of almost every article we undertake to make.

A Few Foreign Facts.
The new harness which the Khedive of Egypt ordered in England some months ago is the most costly ever made for four horses. It is valued at \$10,000.

An extraordinary nickname has been given to King Peter of Serbia. The name is "Peter Provocenceal," meaning Peter the first-crowned, a title which was assumed in 1858 by Stephen Uro, who was really entitled to it, being the first Serbian king to be crowned.

Karl Blind, the noted German revolutionist, who has lived in England for many years, celebrated his eightieth birthday last week. He was a leader in the revolution of 1848, for which he was condemned to death, afterward being reprieved. However, he suffered eight months' solitary confinement.

Sir Henry Irving is about to appear in Sunderland, and his visit will be of special interest, for it was there, on September 20, 1856, that he made his first appearance on any stage. Curiously enough, in spite of numerous invitations, he has never visited the town that witnessed his debut so many years ago.

Hazel Harrison, an 18-year-old American colored girl—the first negro artist who has ever appeared in Germany—made a successful debut as a piano soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra in Berlin recently. She is a native of Laporte, Indiana.

It Matters Not.
The question has been raised in Virginia, whether the negro in Berkeley was lynched or murdered. We had not supposed the law made any such distinction, it makes little difference, so far as the violation of law is concerned, what is decided; nobody will be convicted. And so far as the dead negro is concerned, such fine spun theories will do him neither good nor harm.—Raleigh Times.

Largest Peanut Fields.
The largest peanut fields in the world are in Ghana, on the north coast of Africa. Peanuts are grown there by hundreds of towns, but the quality is inferior to those grown in this country. Most of the African peanuts are shipped to France.

HEALTH
is the
Most Important

No one can tell good baking powder from bad merely by the appearance;

The price is some guide, but not an infallible one;

Some cheap brands may raise the dough, yet contain unwholesome ingredients.

There is one safe, sure way, i. e., to follow the recommendations of the

U. S. GOVERNMENT ANALYSTS,
THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES ON HYGIENE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,
THE BEST HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE—

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

OCTOBER 29TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1618.
Walter Raleigh, an illustrious English nobleman, beheaded at the age of sixty-six. He obtained the patent of Virginia in 1584.

1727.
Earthquake in New England. No event of the kind had been witnessed by the English, of equal violence, since their settlement of the country, and consequently they were greatly alarmed. It was left along the coast 700 miles, though of only two minutes' duration; and the Island of Martinique was in danger of being entirely destroyed by an earthquake the same day, which was felt at intervals during eleven hours.

1776.
The British and Hessians repulsed in an attack on the Americans, under Colonel Glover, at White Plains.

1778.
Americans, under Major Talbot, captured the British schooner Pigott and brought her into Stonington.

1795.
The citizens of London obstructed the King on his way to the Parliament House, clamoring for bread, peace, no Pitt. A bullet pierced the glass of the King's coach.

1814.
Steam frigate Fulton launched at New York.

1814.
The sloop-of-war Peacock, Captain Warrington, returned from a cruise of 147 days, during which she had captured and destroyed fourteen British vessels.

1825.
The first boat on the Erie Canal from Albany reached Buffalo.

1852.
The remains of Daniel Webster were buried at Marshfield, Mass.

1855.
General McClellan died.

1897.
Henry George died.

1903.
A national strike of bridge and structural iron workers ordered, to go into effect October 31st.

1903.
The Gloucester (Mass.) Mutual Fishing Insurance Company announced a loss of seventy-five men and six vessels from the Gloucester fishing fleet during the year.

of an inch deep, and one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch distant one from the other. Next proceed to saw up the block into the thin sections thus marked. Sawing each time so that the saw cut should be just outside of, but close to, the knife line as shown by the first partial cut at "A." Each saw-cut through the block should be true to each

opposite side of the knife cut, but must leave the smooth, clean cut of the knife on the block, as shown at "B" in the illustration, while at the same time it should be so close as to leave no wood to be smoothed off with plane or chisel.

The block used need not be of the exact dimensions given above, but may be from two and one-half to four inches wide, and from one to one and three-fourths inches in thickness. A thick block, however, affords the best practice. A few hours spent in careful sawing as above directed will enable anyone to use the backsaw successfully.

This is one of the most important drills in the use of tools, as